AUDIO VISUAL EDUCATION

May 27, 1965

NEHRU MEMORIAL SUPPLEMENT

The woods are lovely, dark and deep,
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.

—Robert Frost.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AUDIO VISUAL EDUCATION
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH & TRAINING

"I like being with children and talking to them, and even more, playing with them. For a moment I forget that I am terribly old and that it is a very long time since I was a child."

Jawaharlal Nehru

WITH COMPLIMENTS FROM THE NATIONAL
INSTITUTE OF AUDIO VISUAL EDUCATION,
INDRAPRASTHA ESTATE,
RING ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Kindly acknowledge receipt.

Life of Nehru —A CHRONOLOGY

30 JUN 1985

PRESENTED MAINLY FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE

1889 Born in Allahabad (November 14).

For the first eleven years he was not sent to any school but educated at home under tutors and governesses.

1905 At the age of 15, went to England for education at Harrow.

1907 Entered Trinity College, Cambridge.

1909 Visited Germany and France.

1910 Took his degree with honours in the Natural Sciences Tripos (Chemistry, Geology and Botany).

1912 Barrister-at-law, Inner Temple. Returned to India.

Started practice at Allahabad High Court. Attended the Bankipore session of the Indian National Congress as a delegate.

1913 Joined the United Provinces' Congress organisation.

1915 Delivered the first public speech in Allahabad at a protest meeting against a new act suppressing the press.

1916 Married Kamala Kaul (February). First meeting with Gandhiji at the Lucknow Congress.

1917 Joined the Home Rule Movement started under the leadership of Lokamanya Tilak and Dr. (Mrs.) Annie Besant.

Daughter Indira was born. (November 19).

1918 Became member of the All India Congress Committee.

1919 Assisted C.R. Das in the inquiry into the Punjab disturbances.

1921 Imprisoned for the first time for distributing notices of a hartal in connection with the visit of Prince of Wales. (December 6)

1922 Released from jail. (March 3)
Imprisoned again for 'intimidating' dealers of foreign cloth. (May 1)

1923 Released. (January 31)
Imprisoned in Nabha jail for defying Resident's order asking him to leave the State. (September 22)

Released. (October 4)

Elected Chairman of the Allahabad Municipal Committee. Appointed General Secretary of the Indian National Congress at Coconada session (again in 1924-1925; 1927-1929)

1925 Resigned from the Chairmanship of Allahabad Municipality.

Kamala fell seriously ill.

1926 Took Kamala to Switzerland for treatment. (March)
Visited Italy, France, Germany, Belgium and Russia.

"An only son of prosperous parents is apt to be spoilt... And when that son happens to have been an only child for the first eleven years of his existence there is little hope for him to escape this spoiling... And so in the midst of that big family I felt rather lonely and was left a great deal to my own fancies and solitary games."

- Jawaharlal Nehru
(An Autobiography)

1927 Attended the Congress of Oppressed Nationalities in Brussels as official delegate of the Indian National Congress. (February)

Returned from Europe and was instrumental in committing the Indian National Congress to the goal of independence at the Madras session. (October)

1928 Was lathi-charged while leading a procession against Simon Commission in Lucknow. (November 29)

Founded Independence for India League, which advocated complete severance of the British connection, and was its General Secretary.

1929 Got the All-India Congress Committee to accept the D.P.C.C's Socialist programme.

Presided over Lahore session of the Congress where Congress goal was changed to complete independence.

Presided over Nagpur session of the All-India Trade Union Congress. Raised fund for defending the prisoners of Meerut Conspiracy Case. Published Letters from a Father to His Daughter.

1930 Arrested and sentenced to six month's imprisonment for participation in the Salt Satyagarha. (April 14)

Released from Naini Central Prison. (October 11)

Rearrested for participating in a peasant conference at Allahabad and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. (October 29)

1931 Released from jail. (January 26)

Father Motilal Nehru died. (February 6)

Arrested for defying order prohibiting him from leaving Allahabad: sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment (December 26).

1933 Discharged from jail on account of mother's illness. (August 30)

1934 Toured earthquake-stricken Bihar and organised relief for sufferers. (January)

Arrested at Allahabad for his 'seditious' speeches at Calcutta and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. (February 16)

Released to visit Kamala Nehru who had taken seriously ill (August 11) but rearrested ten days later for making anti-Government speeches.

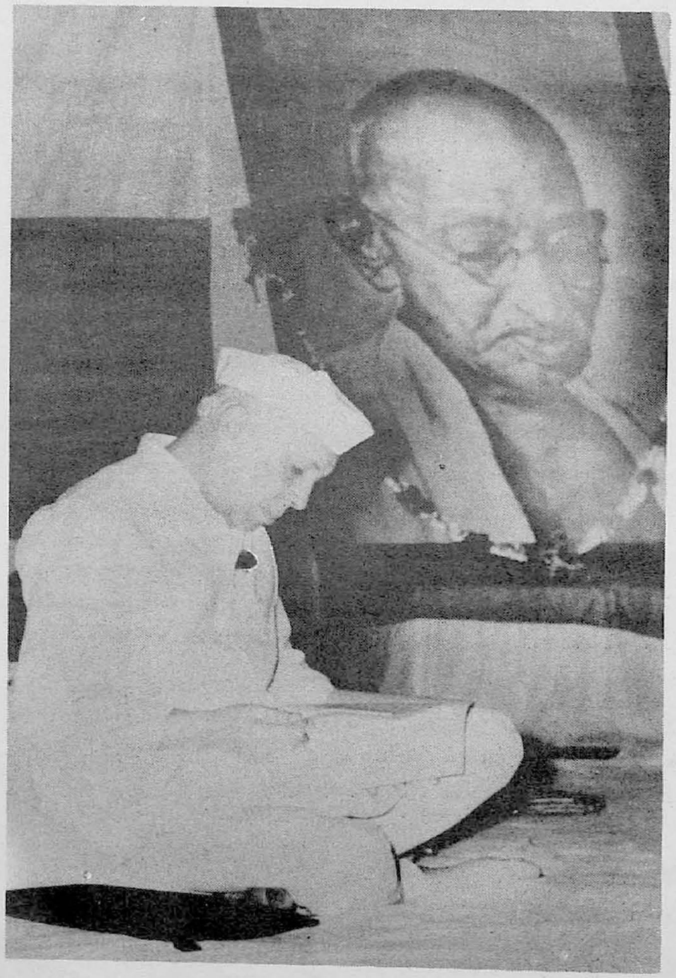
1935 Completed his Autobiography in Almora District Jail (February 14) Released because of Kamala Nehru's critical condition (September 4) and flew to Europe to be with her.

1936 Kamala Nehru expired. (February 28). Visited London and Rome also. Presided over the 49th session of the Congress held at Lucknow (April 23).

Agreed to the Congress contesting the elections under the Government of India Act 1935, but opposed acceptance of office.

Formed and drafted provisional constitution of the Indian Civil Liberties Union and took active interest in its work. (June 2)

Toured the country extensively on an election campaign. Presided over the Indian National Congress session at Faizpur (December 26).



"Gandhiji. . . . was a difficult person to understand. . . Many of us, however, were too much under his influence in political and other matters to remain wholly immune even in the sphere of religion. . . What I admired was the moral and ethical side of our movement and of satyagraha. . . A worthy end should have worthy means leading up to it. That seemed not only a good ethical doctrine but sound, practical politics, for the means that are not good often defeat the end in view and raise new problems and difficulties.

- Jawaharlal Nehru
(An Autobiography)

1938	Mother Swarup Rani died.
	Became Chairman of the National Planning Committee.
	Visited Spain during the Civil War.
1939	Visited China.
1940	Arrested during the individual Satyagraha Movement (October 31) and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.
1941	Released from Jail (December).
1942	Discussions with Chiang-Kai-shek in India.
	Praticipated in the negotiations started by Stafford Cripps for settlement with India.
	Moved the famous 'Quit India' resolution at the AICC.
	Arrested along with Gandhiji and members of the Congress Working Committee, and taken to Ahmednagar Fort. (August 8)
1944	Started writing Discovery of India (April 13)
1945	Released from Jail. (January 15)
	Participated in the Simla talks for settlement with the British Government. (June 25)
	Organised legal defence for officers and men of the INA.
1946	Published Discovery of India. (March)
	Toured South East Asia.
	Elected Congress President for the fourth time. (May 9)
	Accepted Viceroy's invitation to form an Interim Government (August 17) sworn in as Vice-President and Member Incharge of External Affairs. (September 2).
	Visited NWFP (October).
	Visited London to discuss with the British Government certain interpretations of the Cabinet Mission Plan. (December)
	Moved the Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly. (December 30)
1947	Presided over the Indian Science Congress at Delhi. (January 3)

Inaugurated the Asian Relations Conference in New Delhi. (March 23)

Became independent India's first Prime Minister. (August 15)

Visited riot-affected areas in the Punjab with Liaqat Ali Khan and Sardar Patel. (August 31)

1948 Assassination of Gandhiji. (January 30)

Propounded in the Constituent Assembly India's new foreign policy based on non-alignment, freedom to judge all issues on merit. (February 17)

Laid the foundation stone of the Hirakud Dam. (April 12)

Inaugurated the third session of the United Nations Economic Commission of Asia and the Far East at Ootacamund. (June 2)

Addressed the first meeting of Atomic Energy Commission. (August 20)

It should gladden our hearts to note that this beautiful Land of ours has produced such great men, endowed with such a wonderful spirit of service and self-sacrifice. Jawahar is a real Jawahar ***(Jewel).***

—MAHATMA GANDHI

Inaugurated the first meeting of the Regional Commitee of the WHO for South East Asia. (October 4)

Attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London which led to the continued membership of the Republican India in the Commonwealth. (October 6)

Addressed the special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in Paris. (November 3)

Inaugurated the Asian Regional Conference of the International Meteorological Organisation at New Delhi. (November 10).

Inaugurated the Siliver Jubilee session of the Indian Historical Records Commission in New Delhi. (December 23)

1949 Inaugurated the 19-Nation Asian Conference to condemn the Dutch agression on Indonesia. (January 20)

Attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. (April 19)

Called on Pakistan to join India in a 'No-War' declaration. (September 24).

Left India on an official visit to the USA (October 7), addressed the US Congress, also addressed the Trusteeship Committee of the U.N. General Assembly. (October 19)

Visited Canada and addressed both Houses of the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa. (October 24)

Awarded American Spirgarn Medal for services in the Negroes cause. (November 6)

1950 Addressed the annual convocation of the University of Ceylon, Colombo. (January 12)

Planning Commission, with Nehru as its Chairman, set up. (March)

Visited Karachi at the invitation of Pakistan Government. (April 26)

Issued an appeal to the Big Three calling for a speedy end to the Korean War. (July 14)

1951 Start of the FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

Visited Cairo, Geneva, London and Paris.

Official visit to Nepal. (June 11)

Elected President of All India Congress Committee (September 9) and presided over the 57th session of Congress at Delhi. (October 18)

Addressed International Statistical Conference at New Delhi. (December 5)

" Science and the scientific spirit and method are the basis of life today and there lies in science the search for truth on the one hand and the betterment of humanity on the other."

- Jawaharlal Nehru

Performed opening ceremony of Salar Jung Museum Hyderabad. (December 16)

1952 First General Elections.

Participated in the International Buddhist Conference held at Sanchi.

1953 Participated in the World Gandhian Seminar held in New Delhi. (January 9)

Presided over the Hyderabad Session of the Indian National Congress. (January 17-18)

Attended coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. (May 28)

Visited Karachi at the invitation of Government of Pakistan. (July 25)

Opened the deliberations of the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan at New Delhi. (October 13)

1954 Received Sir John Kotelawala, Prime Minister of Ceylon. (January 15)

Paid a week's visit to Ceylon. (April 27 - May 3)

Received Chinese Premier, Mr. Chou-En-lai. (June 25)

Issued joint statement embodying the Five Principles of Co-existence, Panch Sheel. (June 25)

Visited China. (October)

Received President Tito of Yugoslavia. (December 17)

Visited Burma, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaya.

1955 Received in New Delhi the U.N. Secretary General, Dag Hammarskjoeld. (January 3)

Attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference and called on Queen Elizabeth. (January-February)

Met Egyptian Premier Nasser and his party. (April 13)

Attended Afro-Asian Conference at Bandung. (April 15-25)

Laid Foundation-stone of National Museum in New Delhi. (May 12)

Left on a tour of the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Italy and Egypt (June 5) and conferred with Premier Nasser of Egypt in Cairo.

Bharat Ratna conferred. (July 15)

Inaugurated Hindusthan Machine Tools Factory at Bangalore. (October 6)

Welcomed to India the Russian Prime Minister Marshal Bulganin, and the the then First Secretary of the Russian Communist Party, N. Khruschev. (November 18)

Welcomed King Saud of Saudi Arabia to India. (November 28)

Laid foundation-stone of Nagarjunasagar Project. (December 10).

1956 Start of the Second Five Year Plan

Had meetings with Selwyn Lloyd, the British Foreign Secretary, John Foster Dulles, the U.S. Secretary of State, the French Foreign Minister, Christian Pineau, and First Deputy Prime Minister of Soviet Russian, Mr. Mikoyan. (March)

Signed an agreement with Canada for the establishment of atomic reactor. (April 28)

Attended the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference in London (June 27 - July 6) and later visited Ireland, West Germany, France, Yugoslavia, Greece, Egypt, Syria and the Lebanon.

Sounded a warning against the use of force in solving the Suez Canal question (July 23) and sent a message to U.N. Secretary General urging swift U.N. action against Anglo-French Israeli agression against Egypt. (October 31).

Involved in a jeep accident near Anjar (Saurashtra). (August 18)

Addressed the delegates to the Ninth UNESCO Conference in Delhi. (November 5).

Discussed in New Delhi with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai the border dispute between the two Governments and Chou En-lai accepted the formalisation of McMohan Line. (November 28)

Visited U.S.A., Canada and Europe. (December)

1957 Second General Elections.

Visited Nalanda with Dalai Lama and Panchan Lama for final ceremonies of the 2500th anniversary of the Buddha's Mahaparinirvana. (January 12)

Inaugurated Hirakud Project in Orissa. (January 13)

Opened Asia's first reactor in Trombay. (January 28)

Temporarily took over Defence Portfolio. (January 30)

New Central Cabinet headed by Nehru sworn in. (April 17)

Left on goodwill visits to Syria, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. (June)

Attended Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. (June 26 to July 5)

Visited Holland, Egypt and Sudan. (July)

Visited Japan. (October 4-13)

Addressed Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in New Delhi. (December 2)

1958 Held talks with Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, Mr. William Siroky. (January 3-5)

Held discussions with President Soekarno of Indonesia (January 7-8), and with Harold MacMillan, the British Prime Minister. (January 8-10). Issued joint statement with King Zahir Shah of Afghanistan for a high level meeting to relax international tension (February 13) and later similar statement with Prime Minister of Rumania, Mr. Chivu Stoica. (March 10)

Expressed desire to retire from Prime Ministership but bowed to unanimous desire of members of Party to continue. (May 3)

Opened 'India 1958' exhibition. (October 8)

1959 Received Prime Minister of Ghana, Mr. K. Nkrumah.

Addressed Golden Jubilee Session of the Institute of Science at Bangalore. (February 4)

Held talks with Sardar Mohd. Daud Khan, Prime Minister of Afghanistan. (February 5)

Laid foundation-stone of Indian Institute of Technology. (March 10)

Nehru met Dalai Lama at Mussoorie. (April 24)

Visited Nepal. (July 11-15)

1960 Met Mr. Chou En-lai in New Delhi and decided to get the respective view-points examined at official level making every effort to avoid friction. (April)

Attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London and visited Paris, Egypt, Turkey and Lebanon. (May)

Attended the U.N. 'Summit' General Assembly Session as leader of Indian delegation (September-October) and urged renewal of contacts between USA and USSR.

Inaugurated Kundah Hydro-electric project, Madras State.

Inaugurated states of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Addressed U.N. General Assembly stressing the need for world peace.

1961 Start of the Third Five Year Plan.

Inaugurated WHO session in New Delhi. (February 7)

Held talks with Maharaja of Bhutan. (February 8-13)

Attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. (March)

Attended the summit meeting of the non-aligned nations at Belgrade. (September)

Inaugurated the first Asian History Congress in New Delhi. (December 9)

Met the Paramount Ruler of Malaya (December 8) and and President Brezhnev of Russia. (December 13)

1962 Third General Elections.

Inaugurated Noonmati Oil Refinery in Assam. (January 1)

Inaugurated the 49th session of the Indian Science Congress. (January 3)

Inaugurated Commonwealth Education Conference. (January 11)

Invited to form new Government after the Third General Elections and the new Cabinet sworn in. (April 10)

Addressed UNESCO in Paris (September 21).

Gave a call to the nation to meet Chinese aggression unitedly. (October 22)

Sent messages to various heads of Governments on the situation created by renewed armed agression of Chinese forces on Indian territory launched on September 8. (October 26/27)

Received Tengku Abdul Rahman, the Malayan Prime Minister . (October 27)

Received President of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios. (October 31)

1963 Had talks with Ceylonese Premier, Mrs. Bandaranaike, Mr. Ali Sabry of UAR and Mr. Asante Of ori-Atta of Ghana on Colombo proposals on Sino-Indian Dispute. (January 10-13)

Moved Resolution in Lok Sabha for acceptance of Colombo proposals. (January 23)

Inaugurated Village Volunteer Force. (January 26)

Dedicated Bhakra Dam to the nation. (October)

Commissioned first A.C. Electric Loco at Chitranjan. (November)

1964 Laid foundation-stone of Orissa's Tikkarpara Dam Project. (January)

Taken ill during the Bhubaneshwar Session of the Congress. (January)

Met King Mahendra of Nepal on the occasion of foundation-stone laying ceremony of the Kosi and Gandak projects. (May)

Visited Dehra Dun for rest. (May 23-26)

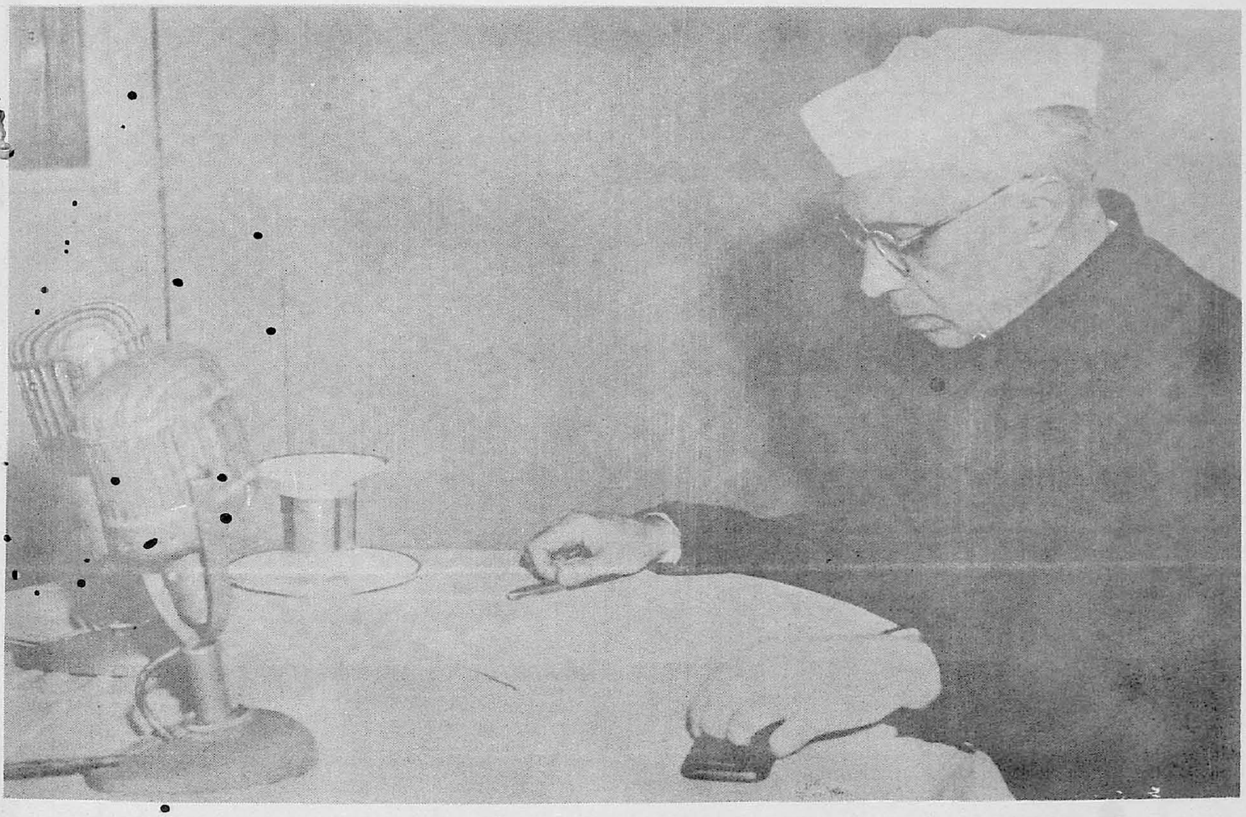
Light went out. (May 27)

"He gave light to the country and to the world so long as he lived... We have to take courage from the bright and dauntless spirit that was his... The torch left behind has to be kept burning."

Lal Bahadur Shastri

"BY HIS OWN POWERFUL AND VIBRANT VOICE, WHICH WE WILL NOT HEAR ANY MORE, HE CREATED, MOULDED, INSPIRED AND KINDLED A WHOLE GENERATION OF INDIANS, TO A LOYALTY TO THE FIRST PRINCIPLES WHICH HE HELD SO DEAR".

S. Radhakrishnan



We have to meet aggression and to resist it and the force employed must be adequate to the purpose. But even when preparing to resist aggression, the ultimate objective, the objective of peace and reconciliation, must never be lost sight of, and heart and mind must be attuned to this supreme aim not be swayed or clouded by hatred or fear.

The price of freedom will have to be paid in full measure, and no price is too great for the freedom of our people and of our Motherland.

Jawaharlal Nehru

"IN MEMORY OF OUR DEPARTED, REVERED LEADER

Jawaharlal Nehru

AND AS A MEMORIAL
TO HIS SACRED MEMORY,
WE THE UNDERSIGNED
STUDENTS OF ____________

____

TAKE THIS SOLEMN

PLEDGE THAT

- WE SHALL ALWAYS FOLLOW HIS NOBLE IDEALS,
- LOVE OUR COUNTRY WITH ALL OUR MIND AND HEART,
- SERVE HER TO THE BEST OF OUR ABILITY,
- WORK TOWARDS THE AMELIORATION OF THE CONDITIONS OF LIFE OF OUR FELLOW-MEN WITHOUT DIFFERENCE OF CASTE OR CREED,
- PROMOTE PEACE, HARMONY AND GOODWILL,
- TRUTHFULNESS AND HONESTY,

IN SHORT DO ALL THAT WAS NEAREST TO THE HEART OF OUR GREAT LEADER."

SANON

Printed at the N. I. A. V. E. Press, New Delhi.

Little Cinema (Calcutta) Private Limited

Presents

SCIENCE FOR CHILDREN

The sun, moon, planets and the star-studded sky, the wonderful variety of our mother earth, the silent but living world of plants, the fantastic range of living species, man's origin and progress, the complicated machinery of human body, the world of today which man has created, man's conquest of nature and finally man's ceaseless search for new frontiers : the conquest of space—this is the story of our film. In the framework of an exhibition of models and charts, of pictures and live shots we see in this film a panorama of science—science made lucid and comprehensible for children.

First part of the film starts with the solar and planetary systems, the stars, galaxies etc. and offers an astronomical exposition of the Universe. From here the film shows how the earth evolved from its primitive geography as a planet to its present state. The weather cycles the birth of rivers, their flow into the oceans, formation of clouds etc. are explained. What an arid place the world would be without vegetation. We see how seeds germinate, how plants grow, burst into flowers, the flowers ripen into fruits, and then again they produce seeds—the cycle continues. The trees breathe, they defend themselves, they fight and adapt themselves, for survival just as man does. And they give us much benefit, nourishment and medicines.

Second part starts with the story of early form of life in the primitive world-monocells, trilobites, invertebrates. The marine life gradually adapted itself to land and the giant mammoths, dinosaurs, dragon flies and lizards roamed over the swamps and jungles. Many species have now died, have changed, even men are the descendants of the ape. We see how man evolved through the ages to the basic ethnic types now. We also see how civilisation evolved-man gradually became the master of animals, put them to use, utilised and developed all the hidden resources of nature. The human body is the most complex machine in nature. We are explained the composition and functioning of the human body. We see how blood circulate, how kidneys and the lungs and the glands function, how the human brain functions like a telephone exchange.

The third part starts with primitive man's greatest achievement—the discovery of fire. Then we see how continuously from earliest time, man has always struggled to conquer and harness nature. The discovery of steam power and the industrial revolution, the discovery of electricity and from that the complex industries as well as modern comforts of man. Communications have shrunk the world, bridged distances. The radio and electronics on the one hand, and modern transportation on the other. Once man conquered the land and the sea, he started looking for ways to conquer the air. From hot air balloons, the early aircrafts, man has now come to the rocket age. Air is conquered and now man is going from one conquest of the outer space to the other artificial satellites are circling the earth and soon man may reach the moon—the astronauts are now the heroes of mankind. The film ends with the shots of the reception given to Tereshkova and Bykovsky in Calcutta's Lake Stadium by children. A balloon floats off to sky, symbolising man's onward march for Science.

16 mm B & W Hindi / English 3 reels 30 min. Rs. 900/-

App oved and ecommended by National Institute of Audio Visual Education, New Delhi.

Sole Distributors in India:

NATIONAL VISUAL AIDS CORPORATION

RUSTOM BUILDING, 3rd FLOOR, 29, VEER NARIMAN ROAD, BOMBAY-1

Grams : **AUDIOAIDS**

HAVE YOU READ THESE TWO MONOGRAPHS ON FILM APPRECIATION

1. FILM APPRECIATION—THE ART OF FIVE DIRECTORS

The Monograph gives extremely interesting reading material to those who want to know what film appreciation means and how to organize film appreciation clubs in educational institutions.

CONTENTS

Film Appreciation ● The World of Robert Flaherty ● Note on the Soviet Cinema ● Victoria de Sica—The Man with Two Faces ● David Lean—The Art of Craftsmanship ● Satyajit Ray—The Pather Panchali Trilogy ● How to Commence Film Appreciation ● Bibliography ● Appendix of Flow Diagram. Price : Rs. 1·50 Paise.

2. FILM AS AN ART AND FILM APPRECIATION

This monograph gives the reader specific information about a number of important film appreciation pictures as also a glimpse of the scope of cinematography. It also helps people develop general knowledge of films and history of cinema.

75/66
·6

CONTENTS

How to Develop Film Appreciation ● The Feature Film ● The Documentary Film ● Trick Films and Animated Pictures ● Appendices ● Price : Rs. 1·25 Paise.

THE MONOGRAPHS ARE AVAILABLE FROM :

THE CHIEF PUBLICATION OFFICER, PUBLICATION UNIT, N.C.E.R.T.
114, SUNDER NAGAR, NEW DELHI.

PREPARING GRAPHIC AIDS

Latest Publication from N. I. A. V. E.

"Graphic aids are the most important teaching tools for the teacher, who has no access to more expensive modern mechanical instructional aids like projectors, planteria, transparent working models, etc. A brochure such as the present one, is intended to help the teacher to help himself, by understanding the simple technique of preparing instructional aids in cooperation with his pupils. Enthusiasm, a little extra time, some inexpensive materials, procured from available funds placed at the disposal of the school are all that is needed to prepare the graphic aids described in this brochure. Description of instructional aids and their construction becomes boring if unaccompanied by diagrams and, therefore, care has been taken to see that the brochure is profusely illustrated so that a teacher can prepare graphic instructional materials without outside help.

"A teacher's greatest aids are himself and his class and this is especially true in teaching languages. Actions performed in the classroom, things shown, wall pictures described in simple words, all these provide extremely easy-to-have audio aids for teaching languages. Stock figures or line drawings on the blackboard are the simplest graphic aids available for teaching a number of modes of using language in action. However, for other school subjects more often than not, elaborately prepared graphic aids are found inevitable. Here then comes the need to learn the technique of preparing them. A sequence of diagrams or pictures required for a lesson cannot be prepared on the spot since such procedure is not only time-consuming but also requires a great deal of skill on the part of the teacher. It is here that the teacher requires help to know the technique of preparing graphic materials. I am confident that this brochure will fulfil this need to a great extent.

G. K. Athalye

CONTENTS

Graphics as Instructional Materials
Nature of Graphic Materials
Categories of Graphic Aids
Fundamentals of Layout
Lettering Techniques
Using Colour for Visual Impact
Simple Sketching Techniques
Reference Files for Layouts and Sketches
Planning and Preparing a Graphic Aid
Some Tips on the Design of the Aid
Evaluating the Aid
Materials and Instruments
Some Examples of Rough Sketches for Layouts
Bibliography

"AUDIO VISUAL EDUCATION"

Subscribers may please note the revised subscription rates for "AUDIO VISUAL EDUCATION"

Annual Subscription : Rs. 6.00

Price per copy : Rs. 1.50

Subscriptions may please be sent to :

THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS
PUBLICATION BRANCH
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CIVIL LINES
DELHI - 6

ADVERTISE IN THE

AUDIO VISUAL EDUCATION QUARTERLY JOURNAL

PREPAYABLE ADVERTISEMENT RATES FOR 'AUDIO VISUAL EDUCATION'

PERIOD	FULL PAGE (9″×6″)	HALF PAGE ($4\frac{1}{2}$″×6″) or (9″×3″)	QUARTER PAGE ($2\frac{1}{2}$″×6″) or ($4\frac{1}{2}$″×3″)
4 issues	Rs. 350/-	Rs. 210/-	Rs. 125/-
Single Issue	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 60/-	Rs. 35/-

50% Extra for	(i) First opening page and (ii) Outside back cover	Only full page advertisements are accepted.
25% Extra for	(i) Inside front cover and (ii) Inside back cover	

Colour Printing :—25% extra per colour and only full page advertisements are accepted.

Apply for further particulars to :—

In India : SHRI TARLOK CHAND SHARMA

The Advertisement Agent for Government of India Publications, 5-A/10, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, Delhi.
In Europe & U.S.A. : HIGH COMMISSION OF INDIA, India House, Aldwych, London W.C.2.